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Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1906.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1798. [VOLUME XIV.

☞ The Subscribers to this Gazette at Germantown, to whom, (owing to recent disastrous events) their papers may not be particularly directed, will be furnished with them on application at the Post-Office, in Germantown, whither an extra number, for that purpose, will constantly be sent.

☞ Remote Subscribers for this Gazette are requested to forward pr. post, the arrearages due from them respectively. Postmasters who may have received subscriptions are earnestly desired to remit the same. At this interesting and distressing crisis, attention to this notice will peculiarly oblige the Editor.

POST-OFFICE.

Philadelphia, September 26.

THE Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dagsborough, Delaware; Trop and Snowhill, Maryland, Horn Town, Accomack court-house, and Northampton court house, Virginia; will be closed at this office every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at half past eight o'clock, A. M. until 1st day of April, 1799.

ROBERT PATTON.

september 26 d1st

Bank of the United States.

Philadelphia, September 21, 1798.

The public is hereby informed, that an Office of Deposit and Discount will be opened on Monday next, at the house lately occupied by SAMUEL RICHARDET, near the Market House in Germantown—where the business of this Institution will be transacted during the continuance of the malignant fever now prevailing in Philadelphia.

HENRY KUHL, *Assistant Cashier.*

september 22 d

Bank of Pennsylvania.

THE Bank of Pennsylvania is removed to Germantown,—where the business will be transacted to-morrow, in the Union School House.

JONATHAN SMITH, Cashier.

september 4 §

Wanted to purchase.

APPROVED bills on Amsterdam, for which cash will be given at the rate of thirty seven cents per Guilder. Apply to the Cashier of the Bank of the United States.

September 22d, 1798.

For Sale.

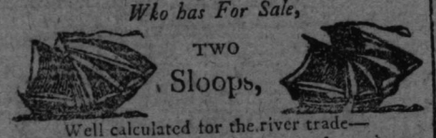
THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,



TWO Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Ced r frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

Ship & Insurance Broker,

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

Philadelphia, august 24th, 1798. §

City Commissioners' Office,

AUGUST 30, 1798.

IN pursuance of an ordinance of the Select and Common Councils, passed the 22d day of May 1798,

Proposals in writing will be received by the City Commissioners for one month from the first of September next, for letting to rent on leases for one year, to commence the first day of January next, the following public property of the city—

The wharf and landing on Vine street,
Also on Sassafras,
Mulberry,
And High streets.

Chesnut and Walnut streets, Draw bridge, with the Scale and Fish houses, Spruce, Pine and Cedar streets.

The Cellar under the City Hall.

The Tavern at the middle ferry on Schuylkill with the lots contiguous thereto (except so much thereof as shall be occupied by any buildings erected for the use of the Collector of the Tolls, or be necessary for the toll gates.)

A stated meeting of the City Commissioners will be held at the City Hall every Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, during the present epidemic. co1m

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given;

A Large convenient, well finished house, No. 245 High-street, lately occupied by Doctor Wistar, with Coach house and Stables—— Enquire of *WILLIAM SHEAFF,*

No 168, High-street.

july 31 §

Public Notice is hereby Given,

THAT Proposals under sealed covers, will be received on the behalf of the United States until the twentieth day of October next, by Jonathan Jackson, Esq. at Boston, Massachusetts, Tench Francis, Esq. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and John Swann, Esq. at Baltimore, Maryland, for supplying the following articles of cloathing, for the army of the United States, viz.

FOR INFANTRY.

8,448 Hats,
504 Serjeant Coats
504 ditto vests
1,008 pairs do. woollen overalls
1,008 ditto do. linen ditto
2,016 ditto shirts
264 Musicians coats
7,680 Privates coates
7,944 ditto vests
15,888 ditto woollen overalls
15,888 ditto linen ditto
31,776 ditto shirts
33,792 pairs of Socks
33,722 pairs of shoes
8,448 stocks of black leather
8,448 stock clasps
8,448 blankets.

FOR CAVALRY.

6 Musicians coats
26 Serjeant coats
26 ditto vests
104 ditto shirts
348 Privates coats
354 ditto vests
1416 ditto shirts
760 pair of Leather breeches
760 pair of stockings
760 pair of boots
380 Stocks of black leather
380 Stock clasps
380 Blankets.

1st. Every article shall be made of materials, equally good, and in form, or fashion, conformably to patterns for the same, sealed with the seal of the War-Office, and which will be deposited with the several gentlemen, empowered to receive the proposals, as above mentioned.

2d. Sworn Inspectors shall be appointed on the part of the United States, to examine and determine upon the several articles aforesaid, when the same shall be ready for delivery, with full power to reject every article, which shall not equal, in goodness of materials, or to be made conformably to, the fashion of the standard pattern for the same; and no allowance shall be made, for any article which shall be rejected by them, for the causes aforesaid.

3d. The proposals must specify the number of articles, and their kinds, which the party is willing to furnish, together with, the lowest prices for immediate payment in money, and also the prices, on the longest term, or terms of credit.

One third of each, and every of the several kinds of the above articles, to be delivered on the fifteenth day of December, one third on the fifteenth day of January, and the remaining third on the first day of March next; and the public will not be considered as bound to receive any of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, which shall not be ready for inspection, and delivery, at the periods agreed upon.

4th. The cloathing aforesaid will be received in the several states, at the places, and in the proportions following, viz. One third part of the whole at Springfield, Massachusetts, one other third at Philadelphia, state of Pennsylvania, or at Lamberton, state of New-Jersey, and one third at Baltimore, Maryland.

5th. No contract will be made, for a less number of each of the aforesaid articles of cloathing, than is requisite for a company, viz.

FOR THE CAVALRY.

4 Serjeant Coats
4 ditto vests
16 ditto shirts
1 Musician Coat
58 Private coats
59 ditto vests
236 ditto shirts
63 stocks
63 stock clasps
126 pair of leather breeches
126 pair of stockings
126 pair of boots
63 blankets

FOR THE INFANTRY.

70 Hats
4 Serjeant coats
4 ditto vests
8 ditto woollen overalls
8 ditto linen ditto
16 ditto shirts
2 Musicians coats
64 Private coats
66 ditto vests
132 ditto woolen overalls
132 ditto linen ditto.
264 ditto Shirts
280 pair of Socks
280 pair of Shoes,
70 Stocks,
70 Stock Clasps,
70 Blankets.

JAMES M'HENRY, Secretary of War.

War Department, 21st Sept. 1798.

West-Indian from Madeira.

☞ Those Gentlemen who have Wines on board the West-Indian are informed she is now discharging at South-street Wharf, are solicited to hasten down their permits, the Vessel being immediately wanted, *Peter Blight.*

Who wants to Purchase,

100 Barrels of good Prime or Mess Beef
100 ditto Pork
7 or 800 ditto fine Flour
4 or 5000 bushels Indian Corn.

LANDING

From the West-Indian,

A choice parcel of *Phelp's* old particular Wine in Pipes fit for Immediate use.

august 15 §1ot

☞ *Wanted*—A situation in a Public or Merchants Office, or to go as Supercargo, by a person regularly brought up to the Mercantile and Insurance business in London, he has lately been a voyage from hence to the West-Indies as Supercargo, can be well recommended, —Please to enquire at the Printer's

august 11

HAPPY DISCOVERY.

A certain Cure for that alarming and dreadful Disorder

The Yellow Fever,

As well as any other dangerous putrid fever, fever and ague, and other inveterate and complicated diseases, by the use of the

POUDRE UNIQUE,

WELL known and patented in England, France, Poland, and all the capital cities in Europe, where the most astonishing cures have been effected on persons judged incurable by all physicians. In a Treatise printed in London, on the properties of this powder, by T. Seymour, M. D. late Chemist to his Majesty, there are stated two hundred cases, where this most valuable remedy has proved infallible, in *all kind of fevers, pleurisy, bloody flux, inverate rheumatisms, sciatica, apoplexy, palsy, yellow jaundice, ringworm, worms in children and in grown persons, whites, chronical head and stomach aches, hepatick and nephretical or stone cholic, the kings evil, scurvy and the most inveterate and complicated venereal disease.* It is likewise the best preparative for the small pox and measles; of the greatest utility for young as well as for elder ladies at the critical epoch of their life. The efficacy of this powder in several of the above diseases has been discovered by chance, and so it has been in the *yellow fever* last year, by Mr. Mahy, who cured several by administering only *two* of the said *powders*, and lost not a single patient which he undertook to cure, as proved and attested by the here annexed certificates, whose original may be seen at *Andrew Hadfey's umbrella shop, No. 131, corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets*, the only place where these powders are to be had, with proper directions for the use of them.—*Price two dollars.*

The usefulness and certainty of this remedy being so great for so many dangerous disorders, any person wishing to be provided with those powders, will please to apply very soon, as the quantity at hand is not very large, and it is doubtful if for a long time, or if ever any other *genuine* will be imported, the secret remaining only in the hands of the inventor, in Europe, and never being communicated to, or discovered by any other person.

N. B. In the yellow and putrid fevers, this powder must be taken the second, or at least the third day.

We the subscribers, during the late sickness in this city, having taken the yellow fever, applied to Mr. Mahy for his medical assistance, we do hereby certify, that by a certain powder, called the *Poudre Unique*, we were perfectly recovered from the said fatal sickness, and from an experience of the happy effects of the above most valuable medicine, consider it our duty to make the same known, for the benefit of our fellow citizens.

Margaret Jones,
Mylus O'Connor,
Jesse Turner,
Christen Rebecca Dow,
Catherin Apple,
Ann Grover,
William Bills,
David Williams, carpenter,
William T. Donaldson, mast-maker.

Mr. Mahy's well known Plaister, for all kind of wounds and sores, to be had at the above direction, No. 131, Chesnut street.

august 8 2awtf

ANOTHER STRONG PROOF

Of the great and unparalleled efficay of

DR. CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

In the Cure of

Coughs, Colds, Asthmas & Consumptions.

New-York, July 10, 1798.

TO DR. CHURCH,

Sir,

For upwards of *Twelve Years*, I have laboured under a severe Cough, shortness of breath spitting of matter from my lungs and often of clotted blood, till at length I was so reduced as to be unable to walk across my room, and owing to the violence of my cough and the shortness of breath could get no rest day or night.—Hearing of your excellent medicine, the Cough Drops, I procured a bottle; I took a dose as soon as I got it, from which I found instantaneous relief, and by continuing it for three days, I bless God I am restored to perfect health. As I believe you to have been the instrument in the hands of Providence, of saving my life, I must intreat you to publish this for the benefit of any who may be in my situation, as I am confident it is one of the best medicines in the world for those complaints.

I am, Sir, your grateful servant

NICHOLAS STAGG,
Little Robinson-street.

CHURCH's COUGH DROPS,

Are prepared and sold by the Inventor and sole proprietor, Dr CHURCH, at his Dispensary, Washington-street, New-York, and at his office, No 1, South Third-street, Philadelphia, and sold by appointment at Mr Weedman's 118 William-street, and Stilwell & Deforest, 162 Pearl-street, New-York. Mancius, Albany, Price, Baltimore, Thomas, Alexandria, Wilson, Wilmington, &c. &c.

OBSERVE,

As a counterfeit preparation of this medicine has been industriously circulated through some of the principal cities in the United States, persons are requested to purchase them of such persons only as have Dr Church's appointment for vending the same. Powers, Poughkeepsie—Chappel, Head of Elk—Bond and Co. Newcastle—Heinitsh, Lancaster—Blauvelt, Brunswick (N. J.) Gordon, Trenton, &c.

*** Patients letters (Post paid) addressed to Dr Church, New-York, duly attended to.

august 20 2aw3w

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

PURSUANT to the act of Congress, passed on the 12th day of June 1798, entitled, "an act respecting Loan Office and final settlement certificates, Indents of interest, and the unfunded or registered debt credited in the books of the Treasury."

1st. That on the application of the creditors respectively, or their legal attornies at any time after the last day of December in the present year, the *principal sums* of the unfunded or registered debt of the United States credited on the books of the treasury, or commissioners of Loans will be reimbursed at the treasury of the United States.

2d. That interest upon the unfunded or registered debts aforesaid will cease from and after the last day of December in the present year.

3d. That the creditors respectively will be entitled on requisition to receive from the proper officers of the treasury, certificates of funded three per cent stock, equal to the arrearages of Interest due on the debts aforesaid prior to the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

By order of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund,

Edward Jones, sec'ry.

FOR SALE,

SALISBURY.

A LARGE and well improved farm, containupwards of twenty-five hundred acres of level fertile land, remarkably well adapted to grass, and every kind of grain; there are now one hundred acres of Timothy meadow on it, perhaps not excelled. from which, I have cut this year between one hundred and eighty, and two hundred tons of hay; upwards of three hundred acres more of this land may be converted into meadow, equal to that already made, the greater part of which may be watered at a small expence. There are on this land, a commodious two story dwelling-house, completely finished, with ten rooms and a passage, eight of the rooms have fire-places; a portico in front, fifty feet in length, and eight wide; a large paled garden, a well of excellent water in the yard; also a barn seventy-two feet by twenty-six, with sheds at the sides and ends, sufficient to hold sixty heap of black cattle, a well constructed stable, sufficient to hold twenty horses; with every other building that may be convenient or useful for a large family; upwards of three hundred apple trees (just beginning to bear) of chosen grafted fruit, with a number of cherry, pear, quince, and damason trees, upwards of two thousand bearing peach trees. About one fourth of the land is cleared, and under good fence; the pasture lands are well taken, with red clover and other valuable grass. The remainder is in woods and generally well timbered. The whole is well watered, having several constant springs; and two streams running through different parts thereof, on one of them is a small country grist mill, and a saw mill. The purchaser can have immediate possession, and may be accommodated with twenty valuable field negroes, with horses, black cattle, sheep, hogs, and every necessary farming utensil. Salisbury is situated in excellent neighbourhood, and remarkable healthy, is twenty-six miles by measurement from Alexandria, about twenty miles from Potomack bridge at the Little Falls, and not more than twenty-five from the city of Washington, and on the post road from Alexandria to Winchester. A small part of the purchase money, will be required in hand; one, two, and three years credit will be given for the remainder.

Mr. Zaccheus Collins of Philadelphia will give any gentlemen who apply to him an account of the situation of this place. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

SAMUEL LOVE.

Virginia, Fairfax county
September 24, 1798. 1aw.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS JAMES CUMMING & Co. late of the city of Philadelphia, merchants, have assigned over all their effects, real, personal and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit of all their creditors, who shall subscribe the said assignment within six months from the date hereof.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all persons who are indebted to the said estate, that they are required to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, to the Assignees, at their office, No. 62, Dock street, in failure whereof actions will be instituted for the recovery of such debts as are not discharged accordingly.

John Travis,
John Waddington,
James Taylor,
Cornelius Comegys } Assignees

august 18 mwst1D

TO BE SOLD,

THE time of an indented Dutch Servant BOY who has ten years to serve. He has had the small pox and measles, is active, hearty and strong, and fit for house work in town or country. For further information, enquire of the printer.

august 4

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted
20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8
53 casks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular } Madeira Wines
India market }
Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pip
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing slates, ink stands and presses
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale seaming twine
160 bundles sheathing paper

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&sf.tf

Bengal Goods,

CONSISTING OF

BANDANNA HANDKERCHIEFS,

Chintz Cossas	Maharazgunge
Chintz Guzzinas	Tookereys
Eliabad Baftas	Wrought Muslins
Long Drawers	

Coarse Sugars in bags, fit for the European markets

ALSO,

Carolina Indigo
Coffee in hogsheads
A few pipes of very old and very choice Madeira WINE

For Sale, on reasonable terms, by

John Craig,
No. 12, Dock-street.

july 14 mwstf

NOTICE.

Bank of North America,

August 28th, 1798.

THOSE Persons who have Notes or Bills to pay at this Bank are informed,

That regular Notices will be put under a sealed cover directed to the respective payer and lodged in the Post-Office every Monday until the return of the citizens.

RICHARD WELLS, Cashier.

aug. 29 dtf

SOUTHWARK,

October 8, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Commissioners of the District of Southwark have removed their Hall to the usual place, commonly known by the name of *James Lille's* School House, in consequence of the rapid decline of the Epidemic Fever, especially in the vicinity thereof.

By order of the Board of Commissioner
Wm. LINNARD, President.

Attest,
WILLIAM PENROSE, Clerk, *pro tem.*

October 9 6t

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

To be Sold, at Pubic Sale,

On the Premises,

On Tuesday the 23d day of October, 1798, at half past two o'clock, in the afternoon,

Several very elegant Situations for

SUMMER RETREATS,

Three and an half miles from the Court house near Frankford road, being part of the subscriber's estate.

These situations are considered in point of health, beauty and elegance, equal to any near the city; commanding a very extensive view of the Delaware, the shipping in the harbour, the City, Harrowgate, Frankford, and several elegant country seats.

Any person desirous of viewing the grounds, will please apply to *HENRY HAINES* on the premises, or to the subscriber, at Mr. Richardet's coffee house, Germantown.

The terms, which will be easy, will be made known at the time of sale.

Should the weather prove bad on the above mentioned day, the sale will take place on the next fair day, at the same hour.

W. MACPHERSON.

october 9. dt230

Pennsylvania Hospital,

9 mo. 1, 1798.

NO person with an infectious disease, can be admitted into this house; it is therefore earnestly recommended to the citizens, not to send or bring any such patient to the gate, who is ill with the prevailing fever. Several persons having been sent here improperly, is the reason of giving this caution.

By Order of the Sitting Managers, } FRANCIS HIGGINS, *Stew'd.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Guard House in New-Castle, this morning, STEPHEN BOWDEN, a private Marine, belonging to the Frigate United States. He is about 36 years of age, five feet ten inches high, fair complexion, light hair, blue eyes, born in England, and by trade a Bricklayer. Prior to the 5th of June, the date of his enlistment, he resided in Philadelphia, where it is probable he will endeavour to go. Any person who will apprehend the said deserter, and secure him in any jail within the United States, shall be entitled to the above reward.

F. WHARTON, Capt. Marines.

New-Castle, Oct. 8.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Detachment at Bordentown this day, a Marine, by name *George Rodman*, a Native of Ireland about 25 years of age five feet eight or nine inches high, dark complection, black hair tied; black eyes well made and quarrelsome, when in liquor is fond of singing—had on a blue seaman's jackett light pantaloons, cotton Stockings, round Hat, and had under his Pantaloons a pair of Nankeen Breeches.

Whoever apprehends and sends the said Deserter to the Marine Camp, shall receive the above Reward.

October 11, 1798 } HENRY A. WILLIAMS, Lt. Marines

PROCLAMATION.

BY virtue of a precept from JOHN D. COXE, Esquire, president of the court of Oyer and Terminer and general goal delivery for the trial of all capital and other offences in the county of Bucks; and HENRY WYNKOOP and FRANCIS MURRAY, judges of the same court—A court of Oyer and Terminer, and general goal delivery, will be held at Newtown, in the said county of Bucks, on Monday the 5th day of November next. All those who will prosecute against the prisoners in the goal of said county, are required to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just—and all the justices of the peace, coroners and constables, within the said county, are required to be then and there, in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions and examinations and other their remembrances, to do those things which to their offices belong, in that behalf to be done, &c. DANIEL THOMAS, sheriff.

Oct. 4, 1798. 3taw

FLOUR FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

Deliverable at any of the ports on the Delaware—who have also on hand at their stores, a quantity of Bar Iron, Pork and Corn—Letters by the post will be attended to.

Levi Hollingsworth & Son.

august 28. dtf

WILLIAM M'LAWS,

SADLER & HARNESS MAKER,

HAS Removed to the Corner of Chesnut and Twelfth-streets, on the Commons, where he will receive and execute the orders of his friends and wholesale customers, with usual attention & expedition during the prevalence of the present Epidemic, where it has not made its appearance this season, nor during any of the years 1793.

august 25 §

FOR SALE,

The Cargo of the Schr. Sincerity

Benjamin Monteith Master, from Laguira,

CONSISTING OF

945 Fenegas of Cocoa
4000 lb. of Flora Indigo
210 Bales of Cotton
4 Packages of Goat Skins

By Willings & Francis.
No. Eleventh street.

july 2: dtf

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. §

FOR SALE, BY

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

100 hogsheads RUM,

Of high proof and fine flavour

july 19

REMOVAL.

THE office of the Secretary of the Commissioners for carrying into effect the twenty-first article of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation, between His Catholic Majesty and the United States of America, is, for the present, removed from No. 54, south Second street, to a large two story brick house on the right hand, going up the Germantown road, usually called Masters' house.

Those concerned are informed that, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fever in Philadelphia, daily attendance has been, and will continue to be given at the said office, until the return of the citizens; & that on the seventeenth day of November next, the term of eighteen months will expire since the day on which the commissioners assembled after which period no complaints or applications can *possibly* be received by them

Letters and inclosures post-paid will beduly attended *to by*.

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

October 18, 1798. § 10t

A French Classical & Mathematical SCHOOL.

WILL be opened on Monday the 22d. instant at that large commodious room formerly occupied by Mr. Leo in Norris's Alley, No. 15, nearly opposite the City Tavern; under the direction of Messrs Smith and Chandler both of liberal education, and long experienced in their respective professions—as they intend under the patronage of a discerning public, permanently to establish themselves in this undertaking their whole study and attention will be devoted to the improvement of their pupils.—These will be conducted upon the latest and most approved plans, through a complete course of academical studies, or those parts only that may be pointed out, as more immediately adapted to their particular views in life—Certain portions of their time will be assigned for geography, history, extracts, composition, and declamations in French and English, in order to form early habits of writing and speaking with propriety—Visits from parents and literary characters, tending to excite a spirit of emulation, will be gratefully received. The hours of study are from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M

They offer to translate the English, French, Spanish and Portuguese languages; and to draw in their proper modes and stile, all kinds of writing, whether legal, commercial, or epistolary.

The first Monday in November, they also propose to open an evening school for French, bookkeeping, surveying and navigation, of which they have a practical as well as theoretical knowledge. As a number of French gentlemen will attend, the students of their language, by continually conversing with them, as well as their teachers, will acquire, along with the principles, a facility of expression.

AVIS aux FRANCOIS:

Messrs *Chandler* et *Smith* ont l'honneur de prevenir M.M les Francois, qu'ils se proposent d'établir une Academie en Norris-alley, No. 15; presque vis-a-vis la Bourse; dans laquelle on enseignera la langue Latine, Angloise et Francoise: l'Arithmetique, la tenue des livres, la Geographie, et les Mathematiques.

On fait aussi toutes sortes de traductions dans les dites langues: et donne lecons chez les particuliers.

Qu'on s'addresse a l'hotel de Mr. Vallette au coin de cette rue et Cherry alley.

October 17. eod tf

GEORGE DAVIS,

TAKES this opportunity of informing his friends generally, that so soon as the present sickness will admit it, he proposes to offer for sale, the most extensive collection of

LAW BOOKS,

he ever imported, or that was ever imported into the United States.—The late arrivals have brought him a number of extremely valuable and scarce BOOKS and those expected, will greatly add to the quantity.

October 22. co 2w

Bank of Pennsylvania,

September 3d, 1798.

WHEREAS the House at present occupied by the Bank of Pennsylvania was entered on the night of the first instant, by some villains, who robbed the institution of sundry Bank Notes, amongst which were the following post notes of the Bank of New-York, viz.

No 1002,	dated 23d of August, 1798,	*Dolls*	
	issued in favor of Seabring & Van Wyck, for		396 22
No 1003,	dated 25th of August, 1798, issued in favor of Montgomery and Newbold for		1250
No 1006,	27th	do. do. do.	2000
1007,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1008,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1009,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1010,	28th	do. do. do.	2000
1011,	do.	do. do. do.	2000
1012,	30th	do. do. do.	1500
1013,	do.	do. do do.	1000

Also sundry post notes of the Bank of Pennsylvania, dated 23d July 1797, issued in favor of George Hughes, for one thousand dollars each, and sundry post notes of said Bank, dated 15th of July, 1797, issued in favor of Geo. Hughes, for five hundred dollars each and indorsed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against receiving the said notes, and a reward of *TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS* is hereby offered for the discovery and conviction of the villains who perpetrated or are concerned in the said robbery, in addition to the reward offered by the Governor of the Commonwealth in his Proclamation of this day.

By order of the Board,

JONATHAN SMITH, cashier.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

DESERTED last night, a second time, from the Marine Camp, *David Lufer*, a fifer.—He had when he went away, a plain blue jacket and vest, light blue overalls, a round hat, which had been bound with yellow, and which he had ripped off in his first desertion, and a pair of new shoes. he is a Carpenter by trade, has grey eyes, sandy hair fallow complexion and a nitch in his upper lip. His back is still sore from a flogging he got a few days ago. He may be discovered by his fifeing, as he plays extremely well.

W. W. BURROWS Major Com. of the Marine Corps.

October 17.

A Young Woman from England

would wish to engage with a lady, in the capacity of Lady's-maid, or in the station of a House-keeper, in a genteel family, or to a single gentleman. A good recommendation can be procurred from some of the most respectable families in this city. For particulars enquire at the printing office of John W Fenno.

October 19. *4t

STAMPS.

Pursuant to the Act of Congress, passed on the ninth day of July, 1798, entitled "An Act to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses and the enumeration of slaves within the United States,"—NOTICE is hereby given, that the first meeting of the Commissioners under the said Act, for the state of Pennsylvania, will be held on Monday, the twenty second day of October next, at the borough of Reading, in the said state.

C. READ,
Commissioner first named.

Reading, Sept. 8, 1798.

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

☞ Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

FOREIGNERS

MAY, by virtue of an act passed at November session 1791, hold by deed, or by will, lands in that part of Maryland called the district of Columbia; and the same may be transmitted to, and inherited by their heirs, &c. as if they were citizens

Within the district of Columbia, upon the eastern branch of Potomack, opposite squares No. 1124, and 1131 in the city Washington, are 360 acres of reserved wood land *For sale*. Its advantages are numerous, possessing three or four elegant heights, many fine springs, and an abundance of timber, principally white oaks. For a dock or ship yard, no position can boast of equal benefits, having two coves, with narrow entrances, from which at an easy expence, tide water might be excluded, and docks sunk, large enough to receive vessels of any size.

Wishing to retain an interest in the property, I would prefer selling an undivided half or three eighths. GEORGE FRENCH.

For terms apply to Mr. Charles Minisee, Union street, Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Walsh, Baltimore. July 23. *aw6w

CASTOR OIL

Is much wanted; Those who have it to dispose of will find a ready sale by applying to any of the Apothecaries.

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of remarkably fine MADEIRA WINE fit for immediate use, and at a reduced price—For sale by JAMES YARD

july 26. eotf

☞ The Health Office is kept open night and day, at the City Hall, where every necessary convenience is procured for removing the sick and burying the dead

WILLIAM ALLEN.
Health Office, September 29.

Relief of the Poor.

THE undermentioned persons are appointed by concurrent resolutions of the boards of managers of the Marine and City Hospitals and guardians of the poor for the purpose of relieving such of their fellow citizens whose situations render it improper for them to remove to the encampments.

John Kehr,	*Peter Barker,*
Peter Miercken,	*John Hutchinson,*
Alexander Steel,	*William Stevenson,*
Thomas Allibone,	*John James,*
Edward Garrigues,	*Thomas Savery,*
Stephen Maxfield,	*Rhea King,*
Nathan A Smith,	*Paschal Hollingsworth*
Daniel Doughty,	*John Teas*

By order of the board of Managers of the Marine and City Hospital.

Wm. JONES, President.

Attest,
Timothy Paxson, Clerk.

By order of the board of Guardians of the poor.

PETER MIERCKEN, *President.*

THE committee appointed by the above resolution for the relief of such persons, whose situations render it impracticable to remove their families to the tents, being ready to enter upon the important duties of their appointment; inform the public that they will meet on the 2d, 4th and 6th days of each week, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at the Senate Chamber in the State house, where the indigent of the above class will be relieved, upon producing certificates from one or more respectable inhabitants who continue to reside in the city or suburbs, that their families are in such a situation as to render it improper to remove them to the tents.

The committee being sensible that no endeavours will be lacking in the committees who superintend the encampments, to make the temporary residence of the poor as inhabitants who removed to them as comfortable as possible; and believing that the removal of them from the city, may, under Providence, be the means of stopping the prevailing disorder; are desirous as much as possible to encourage it; and therefore most earnestly request their fellow citizens to recommend none to them, but such families, who from sickness or other important considerations, are improper objects to receive the public benevolence at the encampments.

ED. GARRIGUES, President.
Peter Barker. *Secretary.*
Philadelphia, 9th mo. 19th, 98.

New Encampment.

THE Committee who superintend the encampment at Master's Place near the Mill Pond, on the Germantown road, about two miles from the city, respectfully inform their country friends that they stand in need of an immediate supply of vegetables and straw, for the use of those distressed citizens who are flying from the present calamity. The committee flatter themselves that the same liberality will be found in the farmer, and others, to supply this encampment, as has been to that on the Commons near Schuylkill, both having the same landable object in view.

John Inskeep,
Jon. Robeson } Committee.
Isaac W. Morris

Camp, Master's Place,
September 10, '98.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PAPER.

Observations on the supposed expedition of Buonaparte to India; by a gentleman who resided for many years in different places on the coast of Malabar, and who is practically acquainted with the different routs over land from Syria and Egypt to India.

If the destination of the grand armament from Toulon be indeed India, it is not an easy matter to account for the voluntary delay which it has incurred by the reduction, or the diminution of its force by the garrison left in Malta. But, at present, taking this destination for granted*, it has, at first sight the character of a bold and dangerous design, but not altogether destitute of practicability.

In a late publication of major Taylor, of the military establishment of Bombay, who confirms, from actual and later observation, the reports of col. Caper, while he is more particular and accurate in his accounts of distances, and the average time of performing journeys and voyages. From major Taylor's pamphlet, "Considerations on an over-land communication," &c. (page 20,) we learn that the summer season, by reason of the northerly winds that then prevail in the Mediterranean, is highly favourable to any vessels bound to the Levant, the voyage being performed from the port of Ostia at the mouth of the Tiber, to Alexandria in nine or ten days. On this scale of sailing, a fleet from the port of Toulon might reach Alexandria in the course of twenty days.

It may, however, be permitted to hazard a conjection, that the place of debarkation will not be Alexandria, but Damietta; a situation more eligable than the former, and from whence the distance from Suiz is nearer by more than thirty miles. The town is rich, and the harbour good.

Suppose then Buonaparte having eluded the vigilance of Admiral Nelson, to have landed at Damietta, with an army of thirty thousand men. His object is to convey the greatest possible number of that body to cooperate with Tippoo, on the coast of Malabar, in an invasion of the province of that name, which was ceded, by the peace of 1793, to the East-India company by the prince of Mysore, the rightful sovereign of the countries usurped by Hyder Ally. He will not encumber himself with unnecessary equipment. Guns, stores, and provisions, will be found necessary for him in India.—His troops must walk on foot. All the camels that he can possibly procure, through the favour of the Porte, or the force of money, will not be more than what will be necessary for the carriage of water. The loss of men will, no doubt, by this route, be very considerable, and may be fairly estimated at one third of the whole number.

The next point of importance is, the procuration of sea conveyance to transport the remaining troops from the bottom of the Red Sea to Malgalore, a sea port on the coast of Malabar, directly opposite to the entrance of that sea, and in the possession of Tippoo.

It has been asserted, and not without probability, that the French have for these sixteen months past, been constantly sending out to the Isle of Mauritius, small light transports, and such as may be supposed fit vessels for the navigation of the Red Sea, which is extremely narrow, abounding in rocks and shoals, and but little known to European navigators. Of these facts the authority now before us is full and convincing. These vessels being dispatched from the Mauritius, at the end of May, with water and provisions only, bound for Suez, would experience a south east wind to the place of their destination, which is a fair wind, and would insure a speedy passage. † Should this prove to be unfounded, we apprehend Buonaparte must experience the greatest difficulties: for then he must trust to the precarious resource of obtaining vessels from Judda and other ports in the Red Sea.

We are told that the trade from Cairo to Judda alone employs upwards of 50 ships 2000 tons each, and some of 1000 tons, besides numberless smaller vessel.‡ But the delay that the providing and collecting of these must occasion, would in all probability defeat the object of the expedition, as it would enable our government in India to send information to our admiral in those seas or for them to equip a sufficient number of vessels of force to block up the Straits of Bab-el-mandel, and prevent the fleet from entering the Indian ocean; and we should apprehend a very few stout ships, when we consider the narrowness of the entrance would be sufficient for that purpose

In the months of June and July, the passage from Suez to the coast of Malabar, with strong northerly winds in the Red Sea, and at South west in the Indian Ocean, can be performed in 17 or 18 days, or by a fleet in 23 or 24, according to page 35 of Major Taylor's considerations. But even allowing that no obstruction should occur to this armament in the Red Sea, and we may allow, independently of this circumstance, a considerable loss by shipwreck and otherwise; and also that the navigation of the Indian Ocean should be found uninterrupted, they still have to contend with the violence of the South west monsoon, and which would be found tremendous to vessels filled with troops, badly found and manned, more especially if they should be vessels procured in the Red Sea; here they would experience another certain loss. But what would still be found more fatal than any thing that had yet befallen them, would be the difficulty which the transports would find in crossing the bar at Mangalore, or of landing the troops at this season of the year, on any part of the coast of Malabar;—the surf on all this coast is nearly an insurmountable obstacle to any communication between ships and the shore, and at all events, would be a service of the utmost difficulty and danger.

From these observations it would appear, that an invasion of India by the route of Suez, and the Red Sea, is replete with numberless difficulties, and without any exertions on our part, of such a nature as to occasion the destruction of at least two thirds of any number of men that might be selected for the purpose, however inured to fatigue and hardships. Let the energy of the French be what it may, it cannot surmount the influence of a burning sun, reverberated from the bosom of a sandy desert, without water, and subject to the most pestilential exhalations, to the bigotry of the Arabs, the jealousy and superstition of the Turks, the difference of religion, manners, and customs; to stormy seas, a dangerous navigation, and all the evils to which the want of nautical skill must necessarily expose them But what must be our reflections should the French be bold enough to hazard, and fortunate enough to succeed, in landing 10,000 men on the shores of India? We may then justly reprobate the want of intelligence, which might have easily counteracted their measures, and overwhelmed Buonaparte and his host in terror and dismay. But let us console ourselves in the strength, discipline and gallantry of our army in India, and confidently rely on their exertions to save us from the impending danger.

* To occupy the Castles of the Dardanelles in concert with the Porte, as the grand step towards an attack on Russia; or to go directly to India, appears to be the only alternative As to the idea of a French settlement in the unhealthy climate of Egypt, and drawing to that centre the trade of India by means of a canal, it ought to be considered, that while we are able to maintain a superior naval force in the Arabian Sea, and Indian Ocean, the trade between Malabar and Suez would be intercepted by our fleets. If India be the object.

† Vide considerations, &c. p. 38. 39. 40.

‡ Vide considerations, &c. p. 33.

TRENTON, (N. J.) Oct. 22.

"*There is hope yet for America!*" exclaimed a patriot of the western country, when he read the first speech of the President, relative to the conduct of France towards the United States. What will that patriot now say, when he has read the letters of Talleyrand to Mr. Gerry, in which he will find the strongest possible, indirect acknowledgment of the wisdom and efficacy of the measures repeatedly recommended by the President, and finally adopted by Congress. Talleyrand solemnly declares that, in spite of the inimical declarations of America, the French republic means to wait till it be irresistibly forced, by actual hostilities, to go to war.

What has induced the Great Republic thus to adopt the deceitful and hypocritical language of those *old* courts, which they affect so cordially to despise? First, the unanimity expressed by the people to support government. Secondly, the measures of Congress to strengthen the country by fleets and armies, and to expel alien traitors.—Thirdly, a hope that this shew of moderation will bolster up their sinking party in the United States, and nourish faction Fourthly, their not being prepared to strike the blow which they have long meditated; and, fifthly, an expectation that we may be tempted to relax in our preparations for defence, and offer them a better opportunity to strike with effect, whenever they shall get England off their hands, and a free passage for an invading fleet and army. Hence this plausible and deceptious language from the double-tongued Talleyran.

France, with all her boasting, is weak. She has spread herself over a surface too extensive. She has become, even now, an unwieldly Colossus, and trembles, like the Roman empire, when threatened by the surrounding nations of barbarians, which inundated her province, and hastend her overthrow. France expected to assemble, in the port of Brest, the navies of Spain and Holland. These, the conquerors of Italy are compelled to see blockaded, and harmless in their native ports. Her impotent collection of troops on her coast, instead of carrying French principles and desolation into England now oppresses her own cities, spreads devastation through the country, and preys upon the vitals of France. The fleets of England lock up the mouths of her rivers, and imprison the principal part of the pestilential forces which she is waiting with impatience to disgorge from her harbours. All her enormous military apparatus is becoming every day less formidable to her enemies, and terrible only to an exhausted treasury, to the people whom it grinds, and the tyrants who are perpetually turning the wheel of despotism.

All these causes will serve to unriddle the enigma, presented by the sphinx of the French directory.

The same priest seems to wish devoutly for a restoration of the two treaties which have been declared null by the wisdom of Congress. *But the day is past.* America sees her own interest too clearly to be drawn into any perpetual alliances, in future. We are done forever with guarantees of French possessions, and every kind of connection, which may tend to drag us into French wars, or French projects. The charm, thank Heaven! is now dissolved; and when the Executive thinks proper to treat, let it be the wish and prayer of every American, that her new treaty may be of limited duration, and contain no principle that will oblige us to take a part in the disputes or the politics of the nations of Europe. Let us bless, above all things, the acts of the last Congress. They have cut off the hopes of factious clubs; they have raised barriers against the insurrections of vice and ignorance, the reforms of plunderers, the theories of atheists, and the constitutions of out-laws. They have, in short, prepared the way for the greatest and only political blessing this country stood in need of, the extirpation or suppression of Jacobinism, and cut off all communication between this country and Paris, the immense reservoir, and native spring of all immorality, corruption, wickedness, and methodized duplicity.

Let the people of the United States thank God for their escape from French agents, and those harpies that were ready to devour their wealth, industry, religion, government and independence; and pray that the approaching Congress may shew wisdom and firmness equal to the last.

The elections for members of the State Legislature, we are sorry to say, have terminated unfavourably to the wishes of the friends of government, in one or two of the eastern countries; but in others again, it is in a high degree flattering to observe, that the event is wholly in favor of federal characters; and to the westward, scarcely a single person is placed upon the return, of whose a federalism the smallest doubt can be entertained.

NEWARK, October 23.

On Friday last a dinner was given by a number of the gentlemen of Newark, to General Pinckney as a tribute of approbation and respect—they were joined on the occasion by several gentlemen of New-York, at present resident in the town. It being the birth day of our illustrious President, the morning was ushered in by the discharge of cannon and the ringing of the bells—colours were displayed though the day, from the flag-staff, and from the houses of Messr. Gifford and Tuttle. The company assembled at three o'clock, at Mr. Gifford's, who had prepared a very sumptuous dinner, which not only did great credit to himself, but to his country, as it evinced, that it abounds with PLENTY, not only with such things as may barely satisfy the appetite, but such as may please even the most delicate palate—sixty-two in number sat down at table, where the greatest conviviality and glee abounded—the extreme affability of our worthy guest, added much to the pleasure of conversation, whilst his communications served to excite in the breasts of all present, a just indignation of the conduct of France, and the greatest abhorrence of French principles.

The following toasts were drank on the occasion, accompanied with the discharge of a piece of artillery at each toast:

1. The United States of America—free and independent.

2. The President of the United States—may his virtue and patriotism always receive their best reward, the approbation and esteem of a grateful people.

3. The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States—may no member of either, ever debase the American character by saying "aye" to a question that may tend to the introduction of a foreign influence.

4. The People of the United States—the first in the cause of freedom and independence, may they be the last to surrender them.

5. The militia of the United States—may they be always ready to support and defend the government they have adopted, both as soldiers and citizens.

6. The infant navy of the United States—may its success in protecting our commerce speedily prove to the American people, that their objections to it sprung from prejudice and not from truth.

7. The armies of the United States—may their conduct always prove that they are influenced by the example of their illustrious leader.

8. George Washington, commander in in chief of our armies—may he long continue the pride of his country, and a terror to its enemies.

9. The Governor and State of New-Jersey.

10 May the manly and firm conduct of our government, and the indignant voice of our countrymen, drive the French Republic to a sense of justice, or may the arms of America teach her, that we were not born to be slaves

11. May plain American fairness and integrity, ever confound and subvert the intrigues of French diplomacy, and eventually prove, even to Talleyrand, that honesty is the best policy.

12. The spirit of 1776—may it evince to France and to the world, that America did not throw off her dependence on one nation to be the dupe of another.

13. May American honesty never be disgraced by inventing excuses for French cruelties and violences.

14. Honest principles and united sentiments throughout America.

15. The man that is true to his trust at every hazard.

16. The nineteenth of October—the day which gave birth to our illustrious President—may he live to see many returns of it—and the confidence of his fellow-citizens increase with his years.

VOLUNTEERS.

May Buonaparte's army find the Egyptian path into the Red Sea.

By Col. Hall.

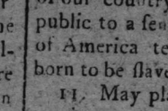
The state of Massachusetts—the cradle of Adams and American liberty.

Gen. Pinckney having retired, the following were given by the President, which were also accompanied with the discharge of the artillery.

Our worthy guest—General Pinckney.

Our late Envoys to France—may their example excite to true firmness and patriotism all future Envoys—and may equal knowledge of their country's rights be displayed in their diplomatic discussions.

For Sale, or Charter,



THE DANISH BRIG

LOUISA,

NOW lying at Burlington, a very fast sailer.—For terms apply to

JACOB SHOEMAKER.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Her cargo, of about 2,000 bushels of St. Martin's Salt.

10 mo. 24th, '98 d10t.

To be sold or Rented,

THE subscriber's house, No. 78, Walnut street, with a cellar and two stables—Possession of the house will be given early in November—the stables and cellar immediately.

GEORGE MEAD.

October 24, §tf

LATEST

Foreign Advices.

CONTINUED.

LONDON, September 8.

We have forebornè to make any general obſervations upon the important and intereſting events that have lately taken place, reſpecting the treaſonable practices which have been diſcovered in our ſiſter kingdom, until certain facts, intimately connected with th ſe events, were completely before the public.

We have heard the evidence given at the trial of Mr. A. O'Connor, at Maidſtone—We have ſince heard his confeſſion—and the general conduct of the oppoſition reſpecting Jacobin conſpiracies has long been the ſubject of our animadverſion. One point of view in which the treaſons that have been diſcovered ſeems to us worthy of conſideration is, inaſmuch as the conduct of oppo ſition, from facts that may be ſtated, may appear to have been connected with thoſe treaſ ns

Not only the friends but the enemies of Mr. Fox, allow him to be a man of great diſcernment and penetration; and his friends will tell us, that an inſight into the character and talents of others, is among his moſt remarkable qualities. Mr. Sheridan, it is alſo generally underſtood, has theſe qualifications to an eminent degree—to which alſo may be added, that from his aſſociating conſtantly with ſome of the perſons who have confeſſed themſelves traitors to their country, he may be ſuppoſed the more likely to have been able, to have gueſſed at leaſt, at their views and intentions. The ſame obſervations, in ſome degree, apply to Mr. Tierney, and to the reſt of thoſe "Moſt reſpectable characters in the kingdom*" who appeared at the trials at Maidſtone, to ſpeak to the character of Mr. Arthur O'Connor.

We may perhaps be aſked, before we proceed, whether we really believe Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, &c. were acquainted with the treaſon of Mr. A. O'Connor, and his friends—treaſon which they have ſo repeatedly declared they did not believe to exiſt in the country?—To which we reply, that we judge all men, and particularly the preſent leaders of the oppoſition, not by their profeſſions, but by their conduct. Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas (perſons well qualified from their ſituation to know the fact) have often openly declared in the houſe of commons, that there were traitors to their country in its very boſom, and perſons connected with the French directory, inviting French aſſiſtance, and plotting with them the deſtruction of the conſtitution—to which the oppoſition have as conſtantly replied, that they diſbelieved the aſſertion, that this was merely a pretence for paſſing arbitrary laws—that the perſons to whom miniſters alluded, were real friends to the conſtitution, and particularly to parliamentary reform. But miniſters did not reſt here—they proceeded to point out the very perſons whom they accuſed, by cauſing them to be arreſted.—The clamours of oppoſition were redoubled; now ſay "theſe moſt reſpectable characters in the kingdom," we are ſure there is no treaſon—the men who have been impriſoned are our friends—their ſentiments are the ſame as our own—they mean only to reſtore the conſtitution to its original purity; and Mr. O'Connor is no ſooner arreſted than an eſprit du corps runs through the whole party—all the oppoſition prints are filled with proteſtations of his patriotiſm. Sir Francis Burdett comes down to the houſe of commons, to aſcribe the cauſe of his arreſt to his virtuous character, which he repreſents as one of the moſt exalted integrity: and though his duty to his conſtituents could not call Mr. Fox from his retreat at St. Anne's Hill, he accompanies the whole phalanx of oppoſition to Maidſtone, to ſupport the character of his intimate friend, Mr. O'Connor, who he declares to be "very much in his confidence and eſteem," and "attached to the conſtitution of this country."

Mr. Erſkine, Mr. Sheridan, and others, preſs forward to aſſiſt this moſt innocent and injured man, and to indemnify his character, principles and conduct with their own; and report ſays, that after the jury had been induced to acquit him of treaſon within the county of Kent, an attempt was made by ſome of the party, to reſcue him from the hands of juſtice, and to prevent his being ſent to Ireland, to be tried for the ſe treaſons of which a conſciouſneſs of his guilt, and a certainty of being convicted, have ſince induced him to make an ample confeſſion.—But this is not all—the oppoſition in general were not content to mention the name of Arthur O'Connor with reſpect and eſteem whenever an opportunity offered; it was not enough that Sir Francis Burdett declared himſelf his moſt enthuſiaſtic admirer; the honourable Mr. Andrew St. John, a moſt intimate and confidential friend of Mr. Fox, as intimate and confidential a friend of that gentleman as Mr. O'Connor, who had not opened his lips in Parliament for a very long period before, was put forward to make a motion, the object of which, and of the ſpeech he delivered on the occaſion, ſeemed to be not only to expreſs his conviction of the innocence of Arthur O'Conner, with reſpect to the charges brought againſt him, but alſo to pronounce a penegyric on the peculiar loyalty of both him and his brother, whom he ſtated to have ſhewn the greateſt zeal and readineſs to aſſiſt government when the French fleet appeared off Bantry Bay, Mr. St. John, who, if he can be ſuppoſed to ſpeak any other ſentiments than his own, will not feel himſelf degraded by being ſuppoſed to ſpeak thoſe of Mr. Fox, concluded his ſpeech in proteſting againſt, and by declaring the arreſt was illegal; that the ſyſtem purſued by government towards the two O'Connor's, was a ſyſtem of the moſt cruel and wanton perſecution: that all their proceedings were ſo t tally unwarranted by the conſtitution of this country; that the meaſures taken againſt thoſ unfortunate gentlemen (as he entitled them,) reflected nothing but diſgrace and diſhonor on thoſe who were the auhtors of them; and theſe meaſures only originated in their being known to act in oppoſiton to the preſent adminiſtration.

These are ſtrong facts and ſpeak pretty plainly for themſelves; but the friends of oppoſition (if they ſtill have any friends) may yet urge one plea—one miſerable plea in their defence. They may ſay, "We admit the diſcernment of Mr. Fox, and the means he had, from the confidential footing on which he ſtood with Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Sheridan; we know how anxious Mr. Erſkine was to give up the brief that was offered him, as Counſel on Mr. O'Connor's trial, only that he might appear in the more uſeful character of his intimate friend. We muſt admit ſomething of the ſame kind of ſeveral other gentlemen of oppoſition; but againſt all this we contend, that theſe gentlemen were dupes to the artifice of Mr. A. O'Connor." This is the only ſubterfuge they have left, and in candour we are bound to point it out to them. They muſt either be guilty of treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon, or they muſt have been dupes to traitors. On the contrary, the effect is the ſame, whether they were dupes to traitors, or traitors themſelves. It is obvious to every one, that if Mr. Fox had been diſpoſed to act the part which the conſpirators would have pointed out as the moſt uſeful to them with reſpect to Ireland, it would have been preciſely that part which he has taken. It was upon the ſubject of Ireland that his moſt inflammatory ſpeeches at the Whig Club were delivered: It was by harangues upon the ſame ſubject, that he conſtantly endeavoured to render the preſent Adminiſtration odious in the eyes of the people; and let it ever be remembered, that at a time when the Adminiſtration were actively engaged in ſuppreſſing the blackeſt conſpiracy that ever was formed in any country—when a mutiny raged on board our fleets—Mr. Fox could not, by any conſideration be perſuaded to attend his duty in Parliament. But the ſtate of Ireland offered too tempting a topic for inflammatory declamation and invective to be reſiſted; and it was almoſt upon this queſtion alone, that he came down to the Houſe of Commons during the laſt ſeſſion, to make a motion, in which he reprobated all the meaſures which had been taken for the ſuppreſſion of that rebellion, and made the moſt exaggerated ſtatement of what he called the cruelties of government towards the rebels, which he detailed in ſtories furniſhed him by the pure, the virtuous, and the patriotic Mr. O'Connor himſelf.

If Mr. Fox, Mr. Sheridan, and their friends, were ignorant of the treaſon of Mr. O'Connor, we can account for that ignorance in no other way than by ſuppoſing that they did not chuſe to know all that they might have know. They were contented to know that Mr. O'Connor, as well as themſelves, was the violent opponent of all the meaſures of adminiſtration, and they perhaps did not think it their buſineſs to look very minutely into the means or end of his oppoſition. The great object both of themſelves, and this man, was to get rid of the preſent adminiſtration: in this they meant to act in concert; and if any thing appeared in O'Connor's conduct that looked too violent, or ſeemed to deviate from the fair line of political oppoſition, they probably conſidered it as their duty to overlook it. In what other way can we account for their never entertaining the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of treaſon, and for their conſtantly and boldly denying the exiſtance of any jacobinical conſpiracy, with as much warmth as they contended for the patriotiſm and loyalty, honor and integrity of Arthur O'Connor?

All therefore that the beſt friends of oppoſition can venture to ſay in their defence is, that they were dupes—dupes in ſo eſſential a point, that the very exiſtence of the country muſt have been endangered, if its exiſtence had depended upon their wiſdom They have oppoſed the Treaſon and Sedition Bills, and every meaſure brought forward, in theſe perilous times, for the ſafety and protection of the country; they have denied the exiſtence of treaſon, and they are now proved to have countenanced and ſupported men who have confeſſed themſelves traitors—men whom they always termed the moſt enlightened and virtuous patriots! With what face, then, and under what pretence will they again call upon the people of this country for their confidence and ſupport?

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ROME, Auguſt 3.

The department of Circeum has been diſtracted by a dreadful religious war. Farentino has been the firſt city againſt which the troops of the republic, ſeconded by the brave Poles have been obliged to march, for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſiug an impure collection of fanatic prieſts commanded, we are aſſured, by Neapolitan chiefs. The deluded inhabitants of the country were inſtantly diſperſed by our troops in the deſiles and ſurrounding mountains; the city was taken by ſtorm; the prieſts and their ſoldiers, found with arms in their hands, were put to the ſword. Yet a pardon was twice proclaimed, on condition of their laying down their arms, and ſubmitting to the laws.

Auguſt 4.

The chaſtiſements inflicted on Farentino has not yet induced them to lay down their arms; they again dared the conteſt, and were driven to the foot of the city of Froſinoue, which is built upon a rock. Having entered the city they there barricaded and entrenched themſelves. The French miners broke the gates into pieces. A prieſt, ſword in hand, encouraged theſe ſtupid men. Our troops came to the charge. In vain was a moſt lively fire kept up from the houſes. Reſiſtance only facilitates the victory of the French. They killed all that were in arms, and burned ſeven or eight houſes that ſerved for fortreſſes. This vengeance was terrible; but French blood was ſhed * * * * and homicidal prieſts would purſue the courſe of their aſſaſſinations.

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STRASBURGH, Aug. 20.

Hoſtilities will commence in a few days. Our garriſon, compoſed of 10,000 men, has received orders to prepare for paſſing the Rhine. The engineers are employed upon the plan of a camp at Kehl: 60,000 men are ready on the upper Rhine, under the command of Leſebre; they are going to paſs the Rhine alſo. All the French deputations that was at Raſtadt is upon its return hither: Bonnier and his two ſecretaries are ſtill at Raſtadt. Bonnier has declared to the princes, that thoſe who fought a ſeparate peace ſhall furniſh men, and march againſt the Emperor. The deſign is to republicanize all the countries between the Rhine and the Danube. All Europe is in fermentation. The emperor means to attack at the ſame time, Switzerland by the Vateline and the country of Griſons; France by Kehl and Mentz; and Italy by Mantua. Prince Charles is appointed Generaliſſimo of the Imperial troops. General Devins has witneſſed the Cordon of Hungary, where he is to eſtabliſh an army to watch the motions of Paſwan Oglou, who is advancing againſt Belgrade, and making an aſtoniſhing progreſs on the left bank of the Danube, where his ſtrength is conſtantly increaſing, by means of his exact diſcipline and punctual payment of his troops.

The king of Pruſſia demanded the neutrality of Germany in the event of a new war between France and Auſtria. But Sieyes anſwered, "The Emperor wiſhes for war, he ſhall have it, but the French Directory cannot agree to any other neutrality than that pointed out by the preſent demarcation. Pruſſia perſiſts in demanding an indemnification for the expences of the ſiege of Mentz, and the demand is countenanced. We are aſſured that the kings of Pruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, will preſerve an armed neutrality. The Emperor of Ruſſia and the King of England have emiſſaries at all the courts of Europe for the purpoſe of effecting a coalition againſt France, and the other republics.

BALTIMORE, October 24.

As owners of the ſhip Patapſco, we have great ſatisfaction in ſtating the following inſtance of admiral lord Duncan's polite attention to that veſſel and her cargo.

The ſhip Patapſco, captain Hill, arrived at the port of Bergen, in Norway, on the 5th July, with the intention of proceeding from thence to a port in Germany—her ſupercargo alarmed at the report of a war with France, and apprehenſive of being captured, communicated thoſe apprehenſions to our correſpondents in London, who in reply, forwarded to him the letter from lord Duncan publiſhed herewith—a letter, which, although made unneceſſary by the meaſures adopted by the ſupercargo previous to its reception, was nevertheleſs ſuch as merits and receives the warm acknowledgments of

S. SMITH & BUCHANAN.

Baltimore, Oct. 23 '98.

Lord Duncan's Letter.

Yermouth, Auguſt 2, '98.

SIR,

Should you find the Patapſco merchant ſhip, from Baltimore in America, captain Hill, in want of convoy to the coaſt of England, you will ſee him ſafe to any port on the eaſt part of England or Scotland, for which this ſhall be your order.

DUNCAN.

To the captain or commanding officers of any of his majeſty's ſhips or veſſels under lord Duncan's command.

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The following paragraphs are copied from late London papers:

It is ſaid, that the French directory, wiſhing to renew the negociations with America, have propoſed to give up the iſland of Guadaloupe to the United States as a ſecurity for the adjuſtment of American claims in conſequence of the depredations committed by the French cruizers on American commerce.

General Waſhington is ſuppoſed by ſome politicians to be *too old* for the command of any army. Certainly, judging from the age of European commanders, it appears like raiſing the dead; yet the Americans may perhaps think that a little *experience* is not the worſt quality of a general.

We find, that on the 25th Auguſt, in the Iriſh houſe of commons, a bill of attainder was paſſed againſt 26 perſons, whoſe names were read by the clerk, among whom were Hamilton Rowan. James Napper Tandy. Theobald Wolfe Tone, John Lewins, and 9 diſſenting clergymen. The condition of avoiding the attainder, was to ſurrender themſelves before a particular period ſpecified in the bill

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the treaſury of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of ſix per cents. funded debts, ſtanding in the name of *Jane Gabrielle Rigaud*, of Geneva, which were loſt from on board the Swallow Packet, Capt. Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

			Dolls.
No. 3195.	Reg. office	19th May '95,	1 cert. for 1000
13,181.	do.	14th do.	do. for 3500

Willings & Francis.

October 24. eod6w.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treaſury of the United States, for the renewal of the following Certificates of Six Per Cent Funded Stock, ſtanding in the name of *John Carbondl*, of London, the ſaid Certificates having been loſt on board the Swallow Packet, Captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York

No. 3072	1	*Cert. for*	2000 *dolls.*
2964	1	*do.*	5000
10,577	1	*do.*	3000

Willings & Francis.

Philadelphia, auguſt 30. eo6w

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *OCTOBER* 26.

FIRE!

Laſt evening the city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It proved to be a houſe in Fifth near Catharine ſtreet, belonging to Mr. John Burchil, in the occupancy of Captain William Roſs. The fire firſt appeared in the roof, and, notwithſtanding the alertneſs of the citizens, entirely conſumed it. Capt. Roſs and one of his children were ill of the fever at the time the fire broke out, but were immediately removed.

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DIED.—John Lightbody, bookbinder, and his ſon; they returned to the city about twelve days ſince with another family, from the neighbourhood of Derby: each family conſiſted of three perſons—of the whole number five are dead, and the ſurvivor, who is the daughter of Lightbody, is now ill. They lived in Second-ſtreet, near one of the Methodiſt meeting houſes. C.

——, Laſt night, Mr. WILLIAM BEAUCHAMPS, Second ſtreet north, No. 255, aged 28 years from London.

——, This morning, Mr. JOHN WARNER.

—

New-York, October 25.

The French troops lately landed in Ireland, though apparently contemptible in point of numbers, ſeem nevertheleſs to be agreeable to a ſuggeſtion of the late Lord E. Fitzgerald, as related in one of the ſtate trials, by Mr. Reynolds, the principle witneſs on the part of the crown. It is ſtated as having been made in a conference the latter had with his Lordſhip, and is as follows;

"He (Lord E.) thought government intended to arreſt him, and that he wiſhed he could get off to France to haſten the invaſion, which he could do by his intimacy with Talleyrand Perigord, one of the French Miniſtry;" he ſaid "he would not approve of a general invaſion at firſt but that the French had ſome fine faſt ſailing frigates, on board which he could put as many Engliſh and Iriſh officers as he could procure to come from France, and as many perſons capable of drilling men as he could get, with ſtores, ammunition and military, and run theſe into ſome part in this kingdom—he thought Wexford—as the moſt likely to be unſuſpected, and being amongſt their friends, if this ſucceeded he could eſtabliſh a rallying-point until other help ſhould come."

—

It is ſaid, that when it was known in Paris, that one Logan had arrived there from Jefferſon and his party, it was immediately taken for granted that he was the Mingo chief, celebrated by Jefferſon in his notes upon Virginia—and that it was on this ſuppoſition that he was announced in one of their publications by the appellation of the brave Logan. We may next expect from them a diſſertation on his eloquence and a ſpecimen given, quite as genuine as that recorded by [illegible]

[Balt. Pap.]

Gazette Marine Liſt.

Cheſter, October 25.

ARRIVED			Days.
Ship George, Gibſon,		Bordeaux	34
Brig Venus,	——,	do.	27

Captain Gibſon, on the 28th September, lat. 45. 25, long. 5, 45. fell in with a fleet of ſix ſail of the line, three frigates, and a brig, ſtanding in a direct courſe towards Ireland. The Captain ſuppoſes them to have been a French ſquadron.

Veſſels ſailed on the 16th September, from Bordeaux.

Ship Argus, of New York, Capt. Ward, for New York.

Ship Perſeverance, of New York, Capt. Norton, for New York.

Brig Tryphynia, of Philadelphia, Capt. Griffin, for Philadelphia.

Brig Amazone, of New York, Capt. Peterſon, for New York.

Schooner ——, of New York, Capt. Howard, for New York.

Schooner Eglantine, of New York, Capt. Smith, for New York.

Veſſels left at Bordeaux.

Ship Elizabeth, of New York, Captain Watkins, for Iſle of France.

Ship Sampſon, of New York, Captain Rooke, for New York.

Ship Two Friends, of New York, Capt. Chriſtie, for Philadelphia.

Ship Abigail, of New York, Capt. Rhea, deſtination unknown.

Brig Endeavour, of Boſton, Capt. Rice, for New York.

Brig Induſtry, of Charleſton, Capt. Wilſon, for Charleſton.

Brig Pilgrim, of Philadelphia, Captain Peaſe, for New York.

Brig Bride, of Philadelphia, Capt. Birrell, for Philadelphia.

Brig Sally and Betſey, of Philadelphia, Capt. Rathe, for Philadelphia.

Brig Argo, of Boſton, Capt. Barnes, for Philadelphia.

Brig ——, of Philadelphia, Captain Clark, for Philadelphia.

Brig Hopewell, of Philadelphia, Captain ——, for Philadelphia.

Schooner ——, of Philadelphia, Capt. M'Gomeny, for New York.

Schooner Little John, of Boſton.

Schooner Mary, of Boſton, Capt. Shuller.

—

Veſſels on trial at Bourdeaux.

Ship Jerſey, of New-York, condemned at two courts.

Brig ——, of Newburyport, captain Lunt.

—

Veſſels captured by the French privateer Spartiate, of Bourdeaux, 34 days from New-York.

Snow Charles, Stephen Lee maſter, from New-York to Hamburgh, in lat. 55, 01. north long. 19. 01.

Ship Tammny, from Norfolk to Liverpool. Brig Mary from Philadelphia.

—

Salem, October 19.

Yeſterday arrived the brig George, Capt. Howland from St. Peterſburgh. Sailed from Cronſtadt Aug. 1. Left there ſhip Enterpriſe of Salem, brig Clariſſa of Boſton, ſhip Diana of Savanah. Aug. 12 arrived at Elſinore, and Sept. 3 ſailed with a Britiſh fleet under convoy. In the convoy were Capt. Meek and Capt. Blackler of Salem, Capt. Whitfield of Boſton, ſhip Sally and ſchoone: Induſtry of Boſton, ſhip John of Charleſton, ſhip George and Mary, and Commers, of Newport. Sept. 6, put into Norway in a heavy gale, in which ſeveral ſail were ſeen to ſounder. Sailed again the 19th with the fleet, but ſoon parted with all but Capt. Whitfield, and with him on the 20th. blowing hard, and bad weather.

A few days before Capt. H. ſailed from Ruſſia, the magazine at Cronſtadt took fire and blew up, and upwards of thirty men were killed and wounded by the exploſion.

The night Capt. H. ſailed from Cronſtadt, a ſhip took fire, and was the means of 6 Britiſh ſhips being burnt up.

We had great accounts (ſays Capt. H.) at Elſinore, of war between France and America, which cauſed ſome of the veſſels to arm at Copenhagen Capt. Meek, in the ſhip Lucy of Salem, took on board 10 guns, and ſhipped a number of men extraordinary.

CITY HOSPITAL, REPORT,

From 25th to 26th October.

ADMITTED.

Mary Clark, Eighth ſtreet, near Morris's building.

John Patterſon. No. 166, North Water-ſtreet.

DIED

Mary M'Intoſh.

Remaining in the Hoſpital, 49, 30 of whom are on the recovery.

Interred from city and ſuburbs 10

City Hoſpital 1

Total 11

PHILIP S. PHYSICK.

CHRISTOPHER DARRAH, *Steward.*

By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM JONES, *Preſident.*

Atteſt, TIMOTHY PAXSON, *Clerk.*

—

TWELVE new caſes of the prevailing fever, reported for the laſt 24 hours, by 16 phyſicians.

List of all the Burials in the ſeveral Grave Yards of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, as taken from the books kept by Clergymen, Sextons, &c.

[Collected for the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES, by *ROBERT PAY*

Names of the Burial Grounds.	*Adults.*	*Child'n.*
Chriſt Church	0	0
St. Peter's	1	0
St. Pauls	0	0
Firſt Preſbyterian	0	0
Second Preſbyterian	0	0
Third Preſbyterian	0	0
Scots Preſbyterian	0	0
Aſſociate Church	1	0
St. Mary's Church	1	0
Trinity Church	0	0
Friends'	1	0
Free Quakers'	1	0
Swedes'	0	0
German Lutheran	0	0
German Reformed Preſbyterian	1	0
Moravians'	0	1
Baptiſts'	0	0
Methodiſts'	0	0
Univerſaliſts'	0	0
Jews'	0	0
City Hoſpital	11	0
Kenſington	5	1
Coates's	0	0
Total for the laſt 24 hours	18	2

SAMUEL PARKER,

BRASS and BELL FOUNDER.

No. 137, Mulberry ſtreet,

CONTINUES to carry on the *braſs foundery buſineſs* as uſual, where his former cuſtomers and the public may be ſupplied with caſtings for machines to any pattern, rudder braces, bolts, &c. for ſhips.

It may be proper to add, that, as it has been reported he had declined the buſineſs, S. P. takes this means of informing the public that he is making arrangements to carry it on ſtill more extenſively, hoping thereby to comply promptly with ſuch orders as he may have to execute.

☞ *Bells*, of any ſize, caſt for churches and other inſtitutions; printers rules, &c.

October 26 co 3t.

WHEREAS the certificate of two ſhares of the Bank of the United States in the name of *Samuel Amory*, of London, banker, No 3182, iſſued in lieu of 11593, 11594, were forwarded from London by the Britiſh packet Counteſs, of Leiceſter, capt. Dodd, bound for New York, which packet was captured by the French, and the ſaid certificate loſt; and for the renewal of which, application is made at ſaid Bank, and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

CLEMENT BIDDLE.

Phila. Oct. 26, 1798. eo6w

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Cheſter, 23d Oct.

NOTICE

To the MERCHANTS of Philadelphia.

The owners and conſignees of goods by the William Penn, Philadelphia, Jane, Kingſton, Amiable and other veſſels lately arrived, are requeſted to forward to this Office as ſoon as poſſible, their reſpective entries and invoices, in order that permits for landing may be prepared, and ready to hand them, ſo ſoon as the returning health of the City will admit the veſſels to go up. A due attention to this notice may be of convenience to the merchants, who probably will be deſirous to receive their goods very expeditiouſly. GEO. LATIMER,

1ot *Collector.*

THE Owners of Goods on board the ſhip WILLIAM PENN, are informed that the Collector of the Cuſtoms will receive ſuch invoice and entries as may be forwarded to him, and will make the neceſſary calculations and prepare the bonds ſo that permits may be granted immediately on the arrival of the ſhip at Philadelphia.

October 23. § 1w

* Judge Bolter's ſumming up, as taken in ſhort hand by Mr. Guerney.

92

796

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expence than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property, of which notice is not given at the time of application, otherwise made known at the time of application, the policy will be void.

4th. Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, nor by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chiminies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glass, china ware or porcelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.
Feb. 14. 1amtf

Mills, Portage, &c.

TO BE LEASED FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

TO be leased, for a term not less than three, nor more than seven years, a VALUABLE PROPERTY at the Seneca-Falls, in the county of Onondago, and state of New-York, on the Banks of the Seneca-river, two miles west of the Cayuga-ferry, and eleven miles east of Geneva.

This establishment consists of an excellent grist mill, saw mill, dwelling house, barn, and a portage or carrying place, with between thirty and forty acres of land, under good improvement, and as much more in the vicinity, as may be required for future improvement.

The grist mill is a handsome, new and well finished building, of 50 by 30 feet, 3 stories high and furnished with a run of excellent Burr stones and another of Esopus' stones, of the best quality—and the most approved bolts, &c. calculated to make all the different qualities of flour for exportation or for home consumption: It is accessible by water from every part of the Cayuga lake and Seneca-river, as well as from the Seneca-lake—and from its situation, commands a very extensive and encreasing custom: The stream on which it stands, being the outlet of the Seneca-lake, the mill can never be in want of water; and as it has been kept working during the severest season of the last winter, it is not liable to be impeded by frost:

The saw mill is also new, situated on the same stream, now furnished with an ample stock of logs, of which a supply may at all times be procured by land or water, of the best quality:

The dwelling house is well calculated for the use of the miller, is new, and sufficiently large: The barn is about 40 feet square, and entirely new:

The portage is 3-4ths of a mile in length, along the Seneca-falls—over which were passed in the last year, nearly two hundred boats with their contents; this object is already productive of a handsome income, which must be increasing and permanent:

Among the many advantages of this situation, must be numbered the fertility of the surrounding country—being the best improved part of the county of Onondaga—the concentration of intercourse by land and water, the Genessee stateroad passing through it, as well as all water carriage to Geneva, and the counties of Ontario and Steuben; which renders it a most eligible stand for a Store or Tavern—The river and lakes abound in fish and fowl, and the country with deer and other game.

Besides the mills enumerated for any additional water works that may be found necessary—Fulling mill, bark mill, tannery, forges, &c. may be erected at a small expence—Iron ore may be brought in boats from the Cayuga lake; and it is thought to abound in the neighborhood.

The stock on hand will be sold to the lessee, and the cattle, utensils, smith's forge, &c. may be sold or let the premises.

If a purchase should offer for the whole or an undivided part of the premises it will be sold.

For terms of sale or lease, apply to mr. WILHELMUS MYNDERSE, at the Seneca falls, or to the subscriber, at Schenectady.

STEPHEN N. BAYARD.
june 25 2aw2m

Federal Mills,

ADJOINING Georgetown, and the City of Washington, will be offered at Public Sale, on the 10th day of September next, at the Union Tavern, if not previously sold at Private sale.

Those mills in point of situation for business and natural advantages are generally admitted to be equal to any in America. The Merchant Mill is a large brick house, eighty feet by fifty, almost new, in which are erected four pair of Burr millstones with elevators, hopperboys and bolting cloths, completely finished and constructed in such a manner that the whole of the mills may manufacture flour at the same time. The country mill which is erected near the other, is entirely new, a strong stone building, containing one pair of stones, and built in such a manner that the second pair may be put up with little expence. This mill is conveniently finished, and calculated to carry on extensively, country work, of which it gets a constant supply. There is belonging to the said mills 27¼ acres of land, the whole of which will be sold with the mills.

One third of the purchase money will be required in sixty days from the day of sale, and for the balance a liberal credit will be given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH E. ROWLES,
Surviving partner of
JOSEPH E. ROWLES & Co.
Georgetown, july 13. 23—3awts

LANDING,

At South Street wharf, the cargo of the ship Connecticut, from Batavia—

About 300 tons of Java Coffee,
of the growth of 1794 and 1795
60 tons of Java Sugar,
In cannisters—for sale by
PETER BLIGHT,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,
150 hhds. choice Jamaica Sugars
Jamaica rum in hhds
Brandy 1st and 4th proof in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks
Madeira in pipes
Old Batavia Arrack
july 2 §

John Haines & Wm. Jones,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a Co-partnership in the SADDLING BUSINESS, which will in future be carried on under the firm of

HAINES & JONES,

in Market street, No. 132, one door above the corner of Fourth,—where they presume (at least to hope) that their attention to, and knowledge in business, their determination to serve on the best terms, and their known attachment as Native Americans to the Government and Constitution of their Country, will entitle them to the encouragement of a generous public. Although they cannot boast of having acquired their experience in any part of Europe, yet they take the liberty of pledging themselves, that their manufacture shall be inferior to none in this city.

june 26. tuthstf

DUTY ON CARRIAGES.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT agreeably to an act of Congress of the United States of America, passed at Philadelphia the 28th day of May, 1796, laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and repealing the former acts for that purpose—That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all carriages for the conveyance of persons, which shall be kept by or for any person, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, or for the conveying of passengers, the several duties and rates following, viz.

	dolls.
For and upon every coach	15
upon every chariot	12
upon every post chariot	12
upon every post chaise	12
upon every phaeton, with or without top	9
upon every coachee	9
upon other carriages, having pannel work above, with blinds, glasses, or curtains	9
upon four-wheel carriages, having frame posts and tops, with steel springs	6
upon four-wheel top carriages, with wooden or iron springs on jacks	3
upon curricles with tops	3
upon chaises with tops	3
upon chairs with tops	3
upon sulkies with tops	3
upon other two wheel top carriages	3
upon two wheel carriages with steel or iron springs	3
For and upon all other two wheel carriages	2
upon every four wheeled carriage, having framed posts and tops, and resting upon wooden spars	2

The Collector of the revenue of the first division of the first survey of the district of Pennsylvania, will attend daily until the 30th day of September next, for the purpose of receiving the duties on carriages, at Germantown, on the Main street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia, of which all persons possessed of such carriages are desired to take notice.

Notice is also given,

To all retail dealers in wines and foreign distilled spirituous liquors, that licenses will be granted to them; one licence for carrying on the business of retailing of wines in a less quantity, or in less quantities, than 30 gallons—and one licence for carrying on the business of retailing spirituous liquors in less quantities than twenty gallons, at the same time and at the same place, by

JAMES ASH,
Collector of the 1st division of the 1st Survey of the district of Pennsylvania.

Office of Inspection at Germantown, 22d August, 1798.

☞ Every denomination of Stamps to be had at said office.

☞ The Stamp Press is removed to the Office of Inspection in Germantown, on the Main Street, a little above the sign of the King of Prussia,—where attendance will be given for the accommodation of those who wish any instruments stamped, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
ugusta 22

For Sale at Public Auction,

ON THE PREMISES,

FOUR LOTS on Harper and Keith's wharf, in Alexandria, on the 26th day of October next, if not sold at private sale before that time. One of these lots is near the end of the wharf, twenty feet beyond which the water is two fathoms deep, about forty feet out three fathoms, fifty feet out the water is four fathoms, and grows deeper until it comes to the channel, which is about seventy feet from the end of the wharf. There is as much dirt belonging to the bank as will level the wharf, which may want raising about a foot at the end. There is in this sale an half acre lot very fit for a tavern; it is well watered, and an excellent stand for [illegible]. This property will be sold for ready money, and altogether or separate, as may best suit the purchaser; it lays on the lower side of Alexandria, which is now improving very fast. A sketch of the ground may be seen in the hands of the Printer hereof. For terms at private sale, apply to WM HARTSHORNE, or to the subscriber, in Alexandria.

JOHN HARPER.
september 3 1aw8w

Wants Employment,

A YOUNG MAN, who has served a regular apprenticeship to the mercantile business in this city, wishes to engage in a Counting house or office, writes a good hand and understands accounts, can be well recommended and security given if required. Enquire at the office of this Gazette.
june 21 3awtf

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.
No. 78, Chesnut treet.
cbruary 2. endtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton. Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure.

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.
july 17 2awtf

To be Let,

An airy three Story Brick House,

ON the South side of Filbert street, between Eighth and Ninth street, formerly occupied as the Surveyor General's Office—Enquire at No. 111, Chesnut Street.
august 10 co5t

AN ACT

For the relief of the Refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia.

SEC. 1. BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That to satisfy the claims of certain persons claiming lands under the resolutions of Congress, of the twenty-third of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and the thirteenth of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia, the Secretary for the Department of War, be, and is hereby authorized and directed to give notice in one or more of the public papers of each of the States of Vermont, Massachusetts, New-York, New-Hampshire and Pensylvania, to all persons having claims under the said resolutions, to transmit to the War-office, within two years after the passing of this act, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no other persons shall be entitled to the benefit of the provisions of this act, than those of the following descriptions, or their widows and heirs, viz. First, those heads of families, and single persons, not members of any such families, who were residents in one of the provinces aforesaid, prior to the fourth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-six, and who abandoned their settlements, in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary War against Great-Britain, or with intention to give such aid, and continued in the United States, or in their service, during the said war, and did not return to reside in the dominions of the king of Great-Britain, prior to the twenty-fifth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. Secondly, the widows and heirs of all such persons as were actual residents, as aforesaid, who abandoned their settlements, as aforesaid, and died within the United States, or in their service during the said war: and thirdly, all persons who were members of families at the time of their coming into the United States, and who during the war, entered into their service.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the proof of the several circumstances necessary to entitle the applicants to the benefits of this act, may be taken before a judge of the supreme or district court of the United States, or a judge of the supreme or superior court, or the first justice or first judge of the court of common pleas or county court of any State.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That at the expiration of fifteen months from and after the passing of this act, and from time to time thereafter, it shall be the duty of the Secretary for the Department of War, to lay such evidence of claims as he may have received, before the Secretary and Comptroller of the Treasury, and with them, proceed to examine the testimony, and give their judgment what quantity of land ought to be allowed to the individual claimants, in proportion to the degree of their respective services, sacrifices and sufferings, in consequence of their attachment to the cause of the United States; allowing to those of the first class a quantity not exceeding one thousand acres; and to the last class, a quantity not exceeding one hundred, making such intermediate classes as the resolutions aforesaid, and distributive justice, may, in their judgment require, and make report thereof, to Congress. And in case any such claimant shall have sustained such losses and sufferings, or performed such services for the United States, that he cannot justly be classed in any one general class, a separate report shall be made of his circumstances, together with the quantity of land that ought to be allowed him, having reference to the foregoing ratio: *Provided,* that in considering what compensation ought to be made by virtue of this act, all grants except military grants, which may have been made by the United States, or individual States, shall be considered at the just value thereof, at the time the same were made, respectively, either in whole or in part, as the case may be, a satisfaction to those who may have received the same: *Provided also,* that no claim under this law, shall be assignable until after report made to Congress, as aforesaid, and until the said lands be granted to the persons entitled to the benefit of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That all claims in virtue of said resolutions of Congress, which shall not be exhibited as aforesaid, within the time by this act limited, shall forever thereafter be barred.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
TH: JEFFERSON,
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 7, 1798.
JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the office of the Department of State.
TIMOTHY PICKERING,
Secretary of State.

☞ *Pursuant to the above Act,* Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims under the resolutions of Congress, of the 23d of April, 1783, and the 13th of April, 1785, to transmit to the War-Office within two years after the passing of the said Act, *viz.* the 7th day of April, 1798, a just and true account of their claims to the bounty of Congress.

In the proof of Claims, a strict attention must be paid to the requisitions of the 2d and 3d Sections of the Act.

JAMES M'HENRY,
Secretary of War.
july 19 2aw6w

AURORA OFFICE,

October 10, 1798.

Reports having been circulated that THE AURORA was not to be re-published,—The public are hereby respectfully informed that the want of hands alone has prevented its republication several days ago; but that such arrangements are now making as will assure the appearance of the paper in the course of the present, or the first week of the next month.

§ 8t

Mails for South-Carolina & Georgia,

PACKETS are now provided for carrying the Public mails by water between Philadelphia and Charleston. They will leave Philadelphia on Friday's. The post by land will be continued twice a week until an experiment is made in regard to the expedition and regularity of the packets. If any person chuses to have their letters sent by land only, they will please to write the word *Land* upon the letters: otherwise they will be sent by that conveyance which will first start after the letters are left in the post-office.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master Gemerl.
Philadelphia, August 13, 1798. §

This Day Published,
And for sale at the Office of the Editor, No. 119 Chesnut-street,
(Price 1-8th of a Dollar,)

AN ORATION,

Pronounced July 4, 1798,
At the request of the Inhabitants of the Town of *BOSTON,* in commemoration of the anniversary of American Independence.

By JOSIAH QUINCY.

"The inroads upon our public liberty, call for reparation—The wrongs we have sustained, call for—*Justice.* That Reparation and that Justice, may yet be obtained, by *Union, Spirit,* and *Firmness.* But to *divide* and *conquer* was the maxim of the Devil in the garden of Eden, and to *disunite* and *enslave* hath been the principle of all *his* votaries from that period to the present."

Observations on the Boston Port-Bill, &c. p. 78 by the late J. Quincy, jun.
august 11

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Acts making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.
june 28 tawtf

General Post-Office,

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States on the following routes will be received at this office until the 20th day of September next inclusive.

1. From Pittsburg P. by Cannonsburg, Washington, West-Liberty, Wheeling and Wellstown to Zanes at the mouth of Licking-creek, on the Muskingum, estimated 140 miles.

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

Returning—Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by 10 A. M.

2. From Zanes, at the mouth of Licking Creek on the Muskingum, by Chilicothe and Massey's to Maysville in Kentucky; estimated 140 miles.

Leave Zanes every Tuesday at 5 A. M. and arrive at Maysville the next Friday by 10 A. M.

Returning—Leave Maysville every Friday by 2 P. M. and arrive at Zanes the next Monday by 8 P. M.

The carriage of the mails to commence on the first day of November next and continue until the first day of October 1800. Payments will be made quarterly.

The usual penalties for delays and failures will be stipulated in the contract.

Joseph Habersham,
Post-Master General.
Philadelphia, July 13, 1798. m&th6w

HEALTH OFFICE.

Philadelphia, 1st May, 1798.

Extract of an act to alter and amend the Health Laws of this Commonwealth, passed 4th April 1798.

SECT. 8. AND be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every housekeeper within the city of Philadelphia, the townships of the Northern Liberties and Moyamensing, and district of Southwark, within a mile of the limits of the city, taking in boarders arriving by sea or by land, from any foreign port or place, and having any boarder in his or her family, who shall be taken sick of any disease whatsoever, between the first day of May and the first day of November in any year, within twenty days next after such boarder shall come to lodge in his or her house, shall within 24 hours next after the knowledge of such sickness, make report at the Health-Office of the name of such sick person, the time of his or her arrival at the house and of his or her being taken sick, and of the name and place of abode of such housekeeper; whereupon the Physician of the Health-Office shall forthwith visit the patient, and report to the office his opinion of the nature of such disease, that measures may be taken to prevent the spreading of the infection; and if any housekeeper shall neglect to give information in the manner and within the time aforesaid, and shall be thereof convicted, in any court of criminal jurisdiction within this Commonwealth upon indictment by verdict or confession, he or she shall forfeit and pay a fine to the use of the said hospital, not less than twenty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, to be imposed at the discretion of the court, according to the circumstances of greater or less aggravation attending each particular case.

By order of the Board of Health,
WM. ALLEN, Health Officer,
1aw3m of the Port of Philadelphia.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS a certain person swindled from me on the first inst. by giving me in lieu thereof a forged check on the Bank of North America, a note of that date, drawn in my favour by Mr. John Travis; and payable in six months, for three thousand four hundred and fifty seven dollars and forty-six cents. ALL persons are desired not to receive any transfer of it, as it will not be paid by either the drawer or endorser unless recovered by law.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,
Race Street.
august 6.

The Public are hereby informed,

THAT I did not mean to authorise Col. William Nichols to declare, that I would not pay, unless recovered by law, my note alluded to in his caution of the 6th of August, published in the Gazette of the United States of last evening. I sincerely lament his loss, and told him I would do all I could do consistently with my credit to serve him, but went no further.

JOHN TRAVIS.
august 7 §